

EXCLUDED FROM THE HOUSE

Mr. Chandler Attacks the President for Usurping Authority.

He Points Out Cases Where Mr. Cleveland Appointed Important Commissioners Without Warrant.

HOWLS FROM A TENNESSEAN

Patterson Resurrects Dead Issues and Waves the Bloody Shirt.

Denounces Republicans for Freeing the Negroes and Reconstructing the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—To-day, in the Senate, closed the eighth week of the extraordinary session and the fifth week of debate on the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the silver act of 1890, commonly called the Sherman law. There was to-day one speech on each side of the pending question. Senator Camden, of Virginia, in advocacy of repeal, and Senator Peffer, of Kansas, in opposition to repeal and favoring the free coinage of silver. Senator Chandler, in his criticism, on constitutional grounds, of the action of the President in the appointment of Mr. Blount as his personal representative in the Hawaiian matter, was closely followed by Republican and Democratic alike, and but for the determined effort to press the repeal bill to a vote, the incident would doubtless have led to a lengthy and interesting debate.

When the Senate met this morning Mr. Perkins gave notice of an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the repeal bill carrying out the suggestions made in his recent speech.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Chandler, calling for information as to the commission now investigating the New York custom house, was laid before the Senate and Mr. Chandler took the floor in its advocacy. He said the object of the resolution was to ascertain the facts from the Treasury Department, and after ascertaining them, to invoke, if necessary, the action of Congress to prevent the appointment of officers or nominal officers of the United States, without warrant of constitution or of law, and to call for the resignation of those officers. Mr. Chandler read the letter of Appraiser Cooper tendering his resignation because of the treatment he had received at the hands of the commission.

Mr. Sherman inquired whether there was any authority in law for the appointment of the commission.

Mr. Chandler said there was not. Before going into that question he wanted to show the character of the work the commission had been doing. He then read from New York papers reports of the proceedings of the commission. He read from a New York newspaper a statement that after Grover Cleveland was elected President, one of the first decisions which he and his advisers reached was that places must be found for some of the "anti-snapper" Democrats in New York State without violating the civil service law. Mr. Chandler said that the attention of the Senator from New York, in order that that Senator might tell the Senate the truth, was that the commission had been filled by "anti-snapper" Democrats only, or by Democrats who belonged to the "anti-snapper" faction. Mr. Chandler said that the Senator from New York had read said that ex-Secretary Fairchild was on the "fraud rule" along with spies and defectors. Mr. Chandler argued that there was no authority in law for the appointment of the commission, as a reference to the Constitution showed, and that great document contained no provision for the removal of a President in the White House who, in the making of appointments, was willing to violate the language of the Constitution.

Mr. Chandler said ex-Secretary Fairchild, who had tried to demolish the senior Senator from New York (Mr. Hill) was anxious for recognition, and that he was not. It was not convenient to give him recognition. Ex-Collector Magone and Mr. Pondexter Dunn, of New York, were also defectors of recognition. Mr. Chandler said that ex-Secretary Fairchild had rendered any aid to the "anti-snappers" that demanded that he should be rewarded. Mr. Chandler did not think that he had any authority, however, finally found recognition at the hands of this administration by being appointed an investigation committee, in substance, to investigate the conduct of the President in the making of appointments, and for their brief and heroic attempt to build up the "anti-snapper" faction in the State of New York in destruction of the Constitution.

Mr. Chandler referred to "the message to the Senate, communicated by Governor Northern, of Georgia," and said he was pleased with the justice of a resolution he had seen in a recent London paper, that there was a singular resemblance between the letters of President Cleveland and those of the Emperor of Germany. Mr. Chandler read from the letter of the President to the provisional government of Hawaii the sentence, "I have your excellency in his way keeping." What a beneficent air of royalty there is about the extension of the good wishes of his Majesty, the President of the United States," said Mr. Chandler, "through his personal commissioner, Mr. Blount, who has paramount authority, to the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands." Mr. Chandler said the appointment of Mr. Blount was a more gross violation of the Constitution than had occurred in the appointment of officials in a hundred years. It was time the President and heads of departments should be brought to a rigid observance of the Constitution. The resolution was then agreed to.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Dolph, calling for information as to the payment of pensions to persons residing abroad was taken up. Mr. Dolph said there was either great ignorance in the action of the Pension Bureau, or a premeditated, deliberate design to defraud the Government, and he cited the case of the widow of Commodore Watson, whose pension, granted by special act of Congress, was suspended six months ago, and she was called upon to prove by living persons an event which occurred eighty-five years ago. The resolution was passed on the calendar.

Mr. Teller offered a resolution, which went over, calling for information as to the amount of silver bullion purchased by the Treasury Department in the month of September.

The repeal bill was laid before the Senate at 1 o'clock as the unfinished business, and Mr. Camden addressed the Senate in advocacy of the measure. Mr. Peffer resumed his argument against the repeal of the bill, begun on Thursday. Mr. Peffer concluded

MUST HAVE BEEN HIT

Mr. Patterson Howls Because the Negroes Were Freed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The session of the House to-day lasted only three hours. The feature of the debate was the speech of Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee. With a frankness and boldness that attracted the attention of Democrats and Republicans alike, he reviewed the history of the reconstruction period and the struggle of the white men in the South to regain control of the States after the war. He admitted that violence, and even fraud, might have been used, but asserted that the Anglo-Saxon race was in the nature of things certain to dominate eventually in a race contest. He proceeded with his fierce denunciation of the policy of the Republican party, under a host of running fire from all the Republican leaders. He said that the Reconstruction era was a period of the most shameful and dishonest conduct in the history of the Nation. He said that the Reconstruction era was a period of the most shameful and dishonest conduct in the history of the Nation.

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IRISH FLAG FLOATE

It Was Pulled Down at the World's Fair, but Run Up Again.

Row Over Displaying the Irish Emblem on One of the Flag Stalls of the Electricity Building.

IRELAND'S DAY CELEBRATED

Parade in Which Dublin's Lord Mayor Was the Attraction.

Speeches by Hon. J. F. Finerty and Others—Letter from Gladstone on the Home-Rule Question.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—While the rain was pouring down this morning James Hunt, one of F. D. Millet's men, hauled down the Irish flag from one of the flagstalls on the Electricity Building, at the world's fair, where the colors of all nations are grouped. This was the sequel to a difference of opinion on the part of Mr. Millet and Chief Barrett, of the department of electricity, regarding the propriety of hoisting the green flag of Ireland on Erin's day at the fair. Chief Barrett, inspired with a spirit of patriotism, ordered the flag strung up on the Electricity Building. Mr. Millet has charge of the colors at the exposition. He was standing in his office when the green flag was run up, and he ordered James Hunt, one of his subordinates to pull it down.

Mr. Hunt was quick to obey orders, and the flag of Ireland was immediately hauled down. When Mr. Hunt left Chief Barrett's men again ran up the colors. Then Chief Barrett ordered the flag to be hauled down. The flag of Ireland was immediately hauled down. When Mr. Hunt left Chief Barrett's men again ran up the colors. Then Chief Barrett ordered the flag to be hauled down.

General Henderson, of Iowa, interrupted to read a letter from an unnamed individual in Tennessee that declared in five brief paragraphs that the State of Tennessee was a hotbed of fraud and intimidation were practiced.

"SOUTHERN STATES MEXICANIZED," Mr. Patterson replied by recounting the history of an attempt in 1888 to punish election frauds. He called attention to the condition of affairs in the South before the war, when the man who would corrupt and cheat in money in the election of a Senator in the South since the war, the origin must be looked for in these election measures.

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REVERSING THE TARIFF

Nothing for the House Committee on Ways and Means to Do.

Secretary Carlisle and David A. Wells Intrusted with the Work of Preparing a Measure.

USELESS TARIFF HEARINGS

No Record Was Kept of the Arguments of Manufacturers.

Private Pension Bills in the Interest of Hoosiers That Will Be Quietly Killed in the House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A short time after the House committee on ways and means began its hearings on industries interested in the proposed revision of the tariff, it was published in these dispatches that the hearings were simply matters of form, intended to satisfy that element which demanded mature consideration and facts before action was taken, and that as a matter of fact the Democrats had not only mapped out the bill they intended to report and pass when they adopted their national platform in Chicago last year, but that the bill was already framed. The statement was denied as vehemently as facts are usually denied by Democrats in public life. Your correspondent is now in position to state, in the most positive language, that the leading features of the tariff bill were already in form, or the figures prepared, which amounts to the same thing, before a single tariff hearing was had. David A. Wells and Secretary Carlisle prepared the figures, and they had been seen by Chairman Wilson before a single tariff hearing was had.

It can also be stated, from information procured at the Treasury Department and from Democratic members of the ways and means committee, that the tariff "hearings" were a mere matter of form, and that nothing obtained from them will have the slightest influence upon the character of the tariff bill which will be reported by the majority members of the committee, who followed the peculiar course of not publishing any of the statements and taking the notes of them. None of the statements have been examined by the majority members of the committee, and few of them attracted the slightest interest. The explanation of this is that the tariff bill was already drafted by Wells and Carlisle, and it made no difference what interests were to be affected.

There have up to this time been no meetings of the majority membership of the ways and means committee, and some wonder theret is expressed. There need be no doubt as to that fact. The bill being trimmed into shape by Mr. Wells and Secretary Carlisle. Members of the majority of the committee do not know the progress of the bill, because they are not interested in it. The first they will see of it is when it is handed to Chairman Wilson from the Treasury Department. It will be seen by President Cleveland before it is seen by Chairman Wilson. Mr. Bryan and other Democratic members of the ways and means committee are out of Washington, looking after their own political fortunes. They are taking no care about the tariff bill, because they know they are not in the work of preparing it. They are perfectly content with the work of the "experts" Wells and Carlisle. Some wonder was expressed when the composition of the majority of the ways and means committee was made known. There were never as many inferior tariff members on the committee. The selection of such Democrats as Wilson, of Michigan, Bryan of Nebraska and Tarsney of Missouri, created surprise and humiliation among the Democrats who really cared about the subject. The Speaker only chose one strong man on the committee, unless possibly Harkness of Arkansas.

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